





## To-day's Advertisements.

## TO TEACHERS.

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MAKES LESSONS A PLEASURE TO SCHOLARS.

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THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON  
WHARF AND GODOWN  
CO., LIMITED.THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL.

MR. HENRY DALLAS SEASON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

LAST NIGHT.  
LAST NIGHT.THE EVER POPULAR MUSICAL  
PIECE"A RUNAWAY  
GIRL."LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT  
SEASON.

PLAN at ROBINSON PIANO CO.

Business Manager, B. HERMANN.  
Hongkong, 29th March, 1900.

MR. ALEC MARSH

(Late Principal Baritone of the ROYAL  
ITALIAN OPERA CO., THE ROYAL  
ITALIAN OPERA, Covent Garden;  
and the Principal London and Provincial  
Concerts)begs to announce that he will give a  
GRAND EVENING  
CONCERT.Under the Patronage of  
His Excellency Sir HENRY BLAKE, G.C.M.G.,  
and Lady BLAKE.On  
TUESDAY, the 3rd April, 1900,  
at 9 P.M.,  
in the  
"ST. GEORGES HALL,"Mr. MARSH will have the kind assistance of  
Mrs. LOWERY,  
Mrs. BARNES,  
Mr. G. P. LAMBERT,  
Mr. E. SIBBS,  
Mr. MILLER,  
and  
Mr. A. G. WARD.

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Intimation.

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LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

PORTS.

(For Invalids and General Use.)

B.—VINTAGE, superior quality.  
Red Capsule.....\$14.40C.—FINE OLD VINTAGE, super-  
ior quality, Black  
Seal Capsule..... 16.20D.—VERY FINE OLD VINTAGE  
extra superior, Violet  
Capsule (Old Bottled) 20.40Port after removal should be rested  
for a month before use. Wine re-  
quired for drinking at once should be  
ordered to be decanted at the Dis-  
pensary before being sent out.  
These Wines are too favourably  
known to need comment.Sample bottles and smaller quanti-  
ties will be supplied at proportionate  
wholesale rates.We only guarantee our Wines and  
Spirits to be genuine when bought  
direct from us in the Colony or from  
our authorized Agents at the Coast  
Ports.A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.MARRIAGE.  
On the 20th February, at Zion-Reformed  
Church, Chambersburg, Penn., U.S.A., by the  
Rev. A. M. Schmidt, assisted by the Rev. Dr.  
Schaeffer, ROBERT E. GILL, of Kobe, Japan,  
son of the late Rev. Wyatt Gill, B.A., LL.D.,  
of the South Pacific, to MARY COMFORT, only  
daughter of the late William E. Hollowell, of  
Chambersburg, Penn., U.S.A.DEATH.  
On the 19th March, at No. 107A, Bluff, Yoko-  
hama, GEORGE JOHN WILLIAM, aged 2 years  
and 4 months, infant son of Michael Trockey.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1900.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

## THE TROUBLE IN THE NORTH.

The two telegrams from our Tientsin Cor-  
respondent, which we issued as an extra  
this morning, amply bear out our remarks of  
last night upon the disturbed state of the  
country around Tientsin. It will be seen by  
the telegrams that the Chinese troops have  
already come to blows with the Boxers at  
Jinchow, a town of some importance situated  
some distance to the southward of Tientsin,  
and as the telegram distinctly states that  
Chinese soldiers have been killed, and makes  
no mention whatever of any casualties among  
the Boxers, we may take it for granted that  
the troops have got the worst of it, and the  
Boxers are triumphant. The second telegram  
serves to show that affairs in Tientsin are by  
no means so quiet as they might be, which  
fact has been pointed out by our Correspond-  
ent already. Private letters from the  
Northern Port show that the European in-  
habitants have been taking due precautions to  
guard against any outbreak for some time  
past, and the local Volunteer Corps has put  
up a number of drills and generally made  
preparations to act upon the defensive should  
occasion arise. Outside help has been forth-  
coming as well, for by this time the British  
cruisers *Brisk* and *Hermion* will have arrived  
at Taku and will doubtless have landed  
men for the protection of the foreigners at  
Tientsin. Hence, we have little fear of  
having the news of another Tientsin mas-  
sacre sprung upon us, though we believe  
that our friends in the Northern Ports may  
have an unpleasant time during the next few  
days.

This trouble has been long foreseen, hav-  
ing been brewing for months past, and we  
trust that the British Authorities, even  
though unsupported by the representatives  
of the rest of the European Powers, will  
take adequate steps to guard against the  
destruction of life and property by the  
rabble who are about to give vent to  
their discontent by deeds of violence through-  
out northern China.

It will be noticed that our first telegram  
has been much delayed in transmission, but,  
as we pointed out yesterday, this is almost  
invariably the case when there is trouble on  
hand. Our correspondent has instructions  
to keep us posted with the latest details, as  
they further news will interest. It is evi-  
dent that a grave crisis is impending in  
China and if only the Powers will consent  
to bury the hatchet for a time and  
act in concert without jealous bick-  
erings, much may be done to either save the  
Empire from disruption or place matters  
upon a more satisfactory footing. One  
thing at least is certain, and that is the  
situation is rapidly becoming intolerable  
and somebody or other will be obliged to  
step in and take a hand. Who that some-  
body will be it is impossible to say, but it is  
a significant fact that Russia has been  
steadily accumulating troops in the north  
until she is said to have no less than four  
hundred thousand fighting men ready to act  
with when occasion arises. It would  
certainly be to her interest to allow mat-  
ters to develop still further before making  
action for then she would be able to occupy  
Peking on the pretext of maintaining order  
and protecting foreign interests generally.  
We believe that she has long been planning  
action of this kind and it may well be that  
the events of the next few weeks will force  
her to show her hand. Japan may have  
something to say in the matter, as also may  
Great Britain, but it is to be feared that our  
policy is still one of drift and that nothing  
will be attempted until it is too late to ac-  
complish any real good.

## TELEGRAMS.

Special to the "Hongkong Telegraph."

THE TROUBLE IN  
THE NORTH.BOXERS CREATE TROUBLE.  
CHINESE TROOPS SLAUGHTERED.

TIENSIN, March 27th.  
It is stated that the Boxers Secret Society  
is creating great trouble in the neighbour-  
hood of Jinchow, a town situated some sixty  
miles to the southward of Tientsin. A  
collision has already taken place between  
the Boxers and the Chinese troops and  
many of the latter have been slaughtered.

TIENSIN THREAT-  
ENED.ATTACK PLANNED FOR  
SATURDAY.

TIENSIN, March 28th.  
Anti-foreign placards have been posted  
throughout the native city inciting the natives  
to deeds of violence against foreigners and  
threatening a general attack on the European  
Settlement on the night of Saturday next.  
The rioters are absolutely nothing for the  
Chinese troops and it is evident that the  
state of tension cannot long continue with-  
out serious consequences.

Received at 9 a.m.  
Published at 10.25 a.m.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE WAR.

## THE CENSORSHIP.

## SITTING ON THE WIRE.

LONDON, MARCH 27th.

The censorship is now very strict  
and there is but little news from the  
front, and practically none from  
Natal.

## OUR ADVANCE.

It is believed that Lord Roberts  
will not advance until satisfied his  
rear is secure, in the meanwhile he  
is accumulating campaigning stores,  
notably boots and warm clothing.

BURGHERS SUB-  
MITTING.

General French with the Cavalry  
has returned to Bloemfontein. The  
force had no fighting but numbers  
of burghers submitted.

COLONIAL RE-IN-  
FORCEMENTS.

## STILL THEY COME.

The fourth New Zealand contin-  
gent of 440 men have sailed for  
South Africa and the Imperial Aus-  
tralian bushmen, now rapidly organis-  
ing, will sail in the middle of April.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT  
TO IRELAND.

THE FLEET IN DUBLIN BAY.  
The Channel Squadron will remain  
in Dublin Bay throughout the  
Queen's visit to Ireland.

THE BOER  
PRISONERS AT  
SIMONSTOWN.

TYPHOID RAMPANT.  
Typhoid is raging among the Boer  
prisoners on the transports at Simon-  
stown.

MR. MICHAEL  
DAVITT GOES TO  
THE TRANSVAAL.

ARRIVES AT LOURENCO  
MARQUEZ.  
Mr. Michael Davitt has arrived at  
Lourenco Marques and proceeds to  
the Transvaal.

OPERATIONS IN  
THE FREE STATE.LADYBRAND OCCUPIED.  
BRITISH RETREAT.

Reuter's correspondent at Maseru  
says that Col. Picher with a small  
force occupied Ladybrand on Mon-  
day morning, driving in the Boer  
outposts. Being then attacked by  
large numbers of the enemy the  
British retreated after capturing the  
Landrost; British casualties 3 wounded,  
Boers 10. It is believed that the  
Boer tactics are to hold the Boers  
(British?) in check while they save  
the convoy waggons.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says—  
On the 29th at 11.55 a.m. the barometer has  
risen considerably in Japan, fallen slightly on  
the S. coast of China. A high pressure area is  
central between the E. coast of China and W.  
Japan, and a depression is probably forming  
over N. China. Gradients slight to moderate  
for S.E. and E. winds on the China coast.  
FORECAST—Fresh E. winds; fair.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Post-office authorities inform us that  
parcels by s.s. *Bengal* will be ready for delivery  
at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

We would draw attention of our readers to a  
most barefaced piece of impudence that was  
made public this morning at the Magistracy.  
Mrs. Nolan, living at "Rockview," Wanchai,  
has lately been having her house repainted and  
generally spring cleaned. A Chinese painter  
was employed in the operations, of whom no  
guile was suspected. Yesterday Mr. Cole, a  
writer in the Naval Yard, noticed his bed  
disarranged and on making closer investi-  
gation found himself minus two clocks,  
some pairs of boots, etc. He informed  
Mrs. Nolan and when her son, an interpreter  
in the Police Court, came home a thorough  
search was made and it was discovered that  
upwards of \$40 worth of articles had been  
unlawfully appropriated. Mr. Nolan who knows  
John Chinaman, got hold of the painter's ap-  
prentice and obtained the information from him  
that his master had told him to "bundle out"  
of Mrs. Nolan's house to one where the painter  
lived. This led to his arrest. Not all the stolen  
property has yet been recovered. This morning  
at the Magistracy the prisoner was remanded  
to allow of further enquiries to be made.

THREE Russian warships arrived at Chémulpo  
on 16th inst., and a commander, accompanied  
by a body of bluejackets entered Seoul next  
day.

An application from Mr. Kot Choy has been  
received by the Sanitary Board for exemption  
from limewashing, as he states that the house  
was repaired and painted only last December.  
The application was granted.

"E" COMPANY, Hongkong Volunteer Corps,  
has been rendering important service to their  
comrades in the regulars during the last two  
days and will do so again to-night by assisting  
in the mobilizing of all the forts, Lyemun  
Belcher's, and Stonecutters. They were posted  
at Stonecutters and did good service, some at  
the engines, others at the electric search lights,  
the intricacies of both automatic lamps and  
oil-engines having been thoroughly mastered by  
this intelligent body of men. Speaking of  
oil-engines it seems strange that their use is  
not more prevalent. They are economical, in  
working, space and amount of attention required  
and can be wonderfully easily regulated.  
They are now used at the outlying forts for the  
lights and we are assured that the speed can be  
so regulated that a difference of one or two  
volts may be obtained. With a steam engine  
this is impossible without an undue loss in  
efficiency, and so when it is required to lower  
the voltage, resistance has to be inserted, the  
heating of this useless resistance is extra work  
done, and thereby coal consumed. With an  
oil-engine the speed is reduced, the voltage  
lowered and fuel saved by less work done.  
This speed can be so well maintained that the  
voltage (dependent on speed) will only vary  
within the range of two volts.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE  
COUNCIL.

This afternoon, a meeting of the Hong-  
kong Legislative Council was held in the  
Council Chamber at the Government Offices,  
there being present His Excellency the Gov-  
ernor (Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G.), His Ex-  
cellency Major-General Gascoigne, G.C.M.G.,  
the Hon. F. H. May, G.C.M.G. (Acting Colonial  
Secretary), the Hon. A. W. Brewin, the  
Hon. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), the  
Hon. R. D. Ormsby (Director of Public Works),  
the Hon. T. H. Whitehead, the Hon. C. P.  
Chater, G.C.M.G., the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, and  
Mr. R. F. Johnston (Acting Clerk of Councils).  
The Clerk of Councils read the minutes of the  
last meeting.

Financial Minute No. 13, in which the  
Governor recommended the vote of \$13,000 to  
cover cost of increase of salaries for Chinese  
employees of the Government, was referred to  
the Financial Committee.

The Colonial Secretary moved that the report  
of the adoption of Finance Committee on  
minute No. 4 be adopted.

In the absence of the Hon. T. H. Whitehead,  
the Hon. C. P. Chater asked the following  
question—  
Will the Honourable the Registrar General  
inform the Council whether it is a fact that the  
occupants of disorderly houses who had been  
removed out of the Central district to the  
West have been moved, and if so, whether the  
movements have been or are being effected by  
virtue of orders made by the Magistrate or by  
the summary actions of the Police?

The Acting Colonial Secretary answered  
that that it was true that these occupants were  
being moved. It was done by the order of the  
Registrar-General.

The Council then went into Committee on  
the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend and  
consolidate the law relating to the carriage and  
possession of arms and ammunition.

The Bill was gone through clause by clause  
and passed as amended.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead arrived during  
the reading of the Bill.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was  
held immediately after the Council.

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING  
CO., LTD.

The general meeting of the above company  
was held at the offices of the General Agents  
at 3 p.m. to-day.

The Chair was taken by the Hon. J. J. Kes-  
wick and a large number of shareholders were  
present.

The Chairman, in a very lengthy speech, ex-  
plained the position of the company and then  
proceeded to reply to a series of eight questions  
submitted to the Chamber of Commerce here  
and in the Far East generally until after the  
new Treaty was signed, the Committee natu-  
rally feel anxious lest a similar course should be  
pursued in the case of China. They therefore  
most earnestly hope that, before any arrange-  
ment is come to with the Government of Peking,  
they will be afforded an opportunity to ex-  
press their opinion on the Tariff proposals, and  
they would further like to be informed whether  
it is correct that negotiations on the subject  
have been commenced.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Sd.) R. M. GRAY,  
Chairman.

To H.E. Sir Claude Macdonald, K.C.B., H.B.M.'s  
Minister in China.

(Copy.)  
PEKING, 6th March, 1900.

Sir—I beg to acknowledge your letter of  
22nd February. In reply I beg to state that  
there is no truth in the rumours that negotia-  
tions with the Chinese Government in reference  
to a revision of the Tariff are being pushed on  
rapidly.

The Chinese Government has approached  
Her Majesty's Government on the subject of a  
Revision and has received a reply to the effect  
that Her Majesty's Government have no objec-

tions to consider the matter. Nothing further  
has been done.

As stated in my letter of 29th May, 1895, to  
Mr. Chatterton Wilcox, no change of tariff is at  
all likely to take place without previous consul-  
tation with the members of the Chamber of Com-  
merce, and especially the Chamber of Commerce of Hong-  
kong and Shanghai, whose views will receive  
full and careful attention.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Sd.) CLAUDE M. MACDONALD.

R. M. Gray, Esq., Chairman of the Hongkong  
General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong.

## HONGKONG SCHOOLS SPORTS.

Patrons—His Excellency Sir Henry Blake,  
G.C.M.G., His Excellency Major-General  
Gascoigne, G.O.C., the Right Reverend Bishop  
Hoare, Sir John Carrington, C.M.G., Com-  
modore Powell, C.B., R.N., Hon. R. Henry  
Bertie, Lieut-Colonel R.W.F., the Honourable  
R. D. Ormsby and Sir Thomas Jackson.

Clerks of the Course—Messrs. A. H.  
Hollingsworth, C. Gale, W. D. Braidwood, W.  
Macarty, Messrs. T. K. Dealy, H. Kirkhope,  
and G. R. Plompton.

Judges—Messrs. W. C. Barlow, B. Tanner,  
G. J. W. King and Reverend Brother William  
Referees—Lieutenant C. D. Roper, R.N.  
Handicappers—Messrs. W. D. Braidwood,  
H. Sykes and B. Tanner.

Official Timekeepers—Messrs. R. Soonderam  
and J. Hatmer.

Stewards—Hon. E. R. Bellios, C.M.G., Hon.  
A. W. Brewin, H.M.S., Hon. C. P. Chater,  
Francis, Rev. R. F. Cobbold, M.A., Rev. Bro.  
Francis, Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Messrs. H.  
N. Moay, A. G. Romano, H. Simmonds, Lord  
Sunderland, M.C., D. Volpicelli, Rounseville  
Wildman, G. H. B. Wright, D.D.

General Committee—Messrs. W. C. Barlow,  
W. D. Braidwood, T. K. Dealy, A. W. Grant,  
J. Hatmer, W. Maclellan, G. Tiercy, R.  
Soonderam, H. Sykes, B. Tanner, Rev. Bro.  
William, and G. A. Woodcock.

Working Committee—Mr. E. Ralphs, Rev.  
Bro. William, Messrs. R. Soonderam, B. Tanner,  
G. R. Frampton, S. A. Ismail, E. Humphreys,  
F. W. Shaw, B. Begley, M. D. Silas, V. J.  
de Carvalho, C. Alves, F. Rapp, H. J. Alves.

Hon. Treasurer—Mr. E. Ralphs.  
Hon. Secretary—Mr. A. W. Grant.

The weather, which for some time past had  
been anything but bright, yesterday favoured  
the school children for their annual athletic  
sports with a more cheering aspect. The meet-  
ing at Happy Valley was fairly well thronged  
with the youngsters, who seemed to take a  
keen interest in the competitions; while the  
Grand Stand enclosure was filled with past  
pupils and parents of those taking part.  
As the number of events was large and the  
entries, as usual in school sports, numerous,  
the previous afternoon was taken. The finals  
being run yesterday were exceedingly well  
contested, the boys running as if their  
lives depended upon their effort. The schools  
represented were Queen's College, St. Joseph's  
College, Diocesan School, Victoria English  
School, Garrison Schools and Wanchai Govern-  
ment Schools. The band of the Hongkong  
Regiment played during the afternoon. The  
prizes consisting of silver cups and articles  
which would be of service to the happy  
recipients when they entered the battle of life  
were exposed for inspection in the Grand  
Stand for half an hour previous to their dis-  
tribution which took place at the conclusion  
of the afternoon by Mrs. Bateson Wright, the  
successful competitor, greeted with  
cheers from their respective schools. Mr. T.  
Benning was adjudicated debater from com-  
peting in the two mile bicycle race.

We give below the programme and names  
of winners:—

## PRIZE LIST.

Long jump for boys from 13 to 16—G. L.  
White, 1; D. Rumjahn, 2.

100 yards flat race for boys from 10 to 13—  
Yang Sai Ngok, 1; L. le Breton, 2; J.  
Rumjahn, 3.

100 yards flat race for boys from seven to ten—  
A. M. Safford, 1; F. Brown, 2; F. Brito, 3.

Long jump for boys from 9 to 13—W.  
Blumenberg, 1; J. Rumjahn, 2.

100 yards flat race for boys from 13 to 16—  
D. Rumjahn, 1; A. J. V. Ribeiro, 2; C.  
Ozorio, 3.

One mile bicycle race, open to all ages—  
G. W. Shaw, 1; L. J. Vincenot, 2; R. E.  
Shaw, 3.

High jump for boys from 15 to 18—G. L.  
White, 1; C. M. S. Alves, 2.

200 yards flat race, open to all ages—D.  
Rumjahn, 1; J. C. Barros, 2; A. J. V. Ribeiro,  
3.

120 yards hurdle race, for boys from 13 to 17—  
G. L. White, 1; D. R. Begley, 2; A. J. V.  
Ribeiro, 3.

High jump for boys from 16 to 15—J. H.  
Witchell, 1; J. Lawrence, Jr., 2.

100 yards flat race for girls under 10—N.  
Rodger, 1; A. Brandt, 2.

100 yard flat race for girls over 10—A.  
Lesbriol, 1; E. Rodger, 2.

Quarter mile, open to all ages—D. Rumjahn,  
1; F. Ellis, 2; C. Ozorio, 3.

220 yards flat race for boys from seven to  
10—A. M. Safford, 1; P. Maxwell, 2.

Throwing the cricket ball; open to all ages  
first prize presented by Messrs. Ullman and  
Co.—D. Rumjahn, 1; L. G. Vincenot, 2.

Hall-mile Challenge Cup—Presented by the  
Hon. E. R. Bellios, C.M.G.—To be won two  
years in succession before becoming the property  
of the competition. For boys from 14 to  
18 years of age: J. C. Barros, 1; M. Gulam, 2.

Skipper race, open to girls only—J. Pear-  
son, 1; E. Rodger, 2.

300 yards flat race, for Chinese boys over  
15—H. J. Ahe, 1; Hong Kwok Leung, 2.

600 yards flat race, for boys from 13 to 16—  
D. Rumjahn, 1; F. Ellis, 2; A. Rahim, 3.

7 Furlong flat race, for past pupils only—G.  
Benning, 1; R. C. Witchell, 2.

100 yards three legged race, open to all ages.  
—A. Ribeiro and E. Humphreys, 1; F. W.  
Shaw and R. T. Brangan, 2.

Dog race—H. J. Ahe, 1; F. Ellis, 2; Chan  
Yau, 3.

400 yards flat race, for Chinese boys under  
15—Wong Shiu Cheung, 1; Ngai-Sai Chung,  
2.

100 yards egg and spoon race, open to all  
ages—J. Lawrence, 1; F. W. Shaw, 2; Hong  
Kwok Leung, 3.

Two-mile bicycle race, for past pupils only—  
A. A. Alves, 1; A. E. Alves, 2.

## THE SANITARY STAFF.

The following letter has been circulated  
among the members of the Sanitary Board—

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
26th March, 1900.

Sir,—In reply to the Secretary's letter No.  
45 of the 12th inst., forwarding a copy of a  
resolution passed at a meeting of the Sanitary  
Board, I am directed to inform you that the  
appointment of three additional inspectors has  
been recommended to the Secretary of State  
but that His Excellency the Governor has not  
seen his way to recommend the appointment  
of an Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

(Sd.) F. H. MAY,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.



CRUSADE AGAINST REFORMERS  
IN HONGKONG: KIDNAPPING  
IN THE COLONY.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES MOVING.

Considerable alarm has been created in the ranks of the progressive Chinese residents of Hongkong and the neighbouring colony of Macao by information having leaked out that there are no less than twenty-six "special service men" in the employ of Li Hung-chang scouring this Colony (and a score or so hunting up "suspects" in Macao) for members of the Reform Party.

It is understood that these spies and detectives are working under the orders and guidance of one Lo Huk Shan who, it will be remembered, was believed to have had a great deal to do with the recent arrest of Mr. King Lien Shan at Macao. It appears, however, in circulation, that Lo Huk Shan has gone a trifle too far in his zeal to play the cards of his Imperial Master, the notorious Empress Dowager and that the British authorities are on his track, owing to the kidnapping of a wealthy Chinese merchant named Kwong Yu Hoon who was temporarily residing in Hongkong until "spirited away" to Canton two days ago. Various reports are in circulation as to how Mr. Kwong was "induced" to go up to Canton, but one that meets with considerable credence is as follows:—

Kwong, who has a large business in Yokohama and Canton, and has business interests in Hongkong, arrived recently from Yokohama. Soon a blood relation of his (some say a cousin) called on him to invite his cooperation in a mercantile venture in Canton. After lengthy discussion Kwong agreed to go to Canton to settle details with proposed partners and he accordingly left two days ago in company with his cousin. There were, it appears, a number of Lo Huk Shan's men on board and as soon as the unsuspecting Kwong got well on to Chinese territory, in Canton, it is supposed he was seized and taken to the nearest prison but up to now his actual whereabouts cannot be ascertained.

It seems the affair was reported to the British authorities of the Colony who wired to the British Consul at Canton to board the steamer and offer Mr. Kwong protection. The Consul got on board the vessel but could not find any trace of Mr. Kwong. Then the Consul, it is said, immediately sent a despatch to Li Hung-chang, the Viceroy, requesting to be promptly informed of the whereabouts of Mr. Kwong and the excuses, if any, which he proposed to submit in extenuation of such a glaring breach of international usage. What the Viceroy's reply was we have not yet heard.

We hear that Lo Huk Shan is in possession of a list of 2000 names of members of the Reform Party who are believed to be resident in Hongkong, and that as trouble is brewing ahead in respect of the capture of Kwong he has been recalled to Canton, but left his distinguished office here.

## CORNER HOUSES.

The following request has been made and circulated among the members of the Sanitary Board:—

With reference to Ordinance No. 34 of 1899, Clause 7 (a) we should be glad to know if this Clause is intended to apply to corner houses which have windows on two fronts, and if so, will the Board exercise the power under clause 7 (c) and exempt corner houses?

We should be obliged if you would place this matter before your Board and favour us with an early reply as we have a number of such houses in course of construction.

(Sd.) LEIGH AND ORANGE.

## "THE GRIP ON COLONIAL EMPIRE."

LECTURE BY MR. J. W. JONES.

Last Monday Mr. J. W. Jones delivered a lecture, under the auspices of the Hongkong Educational Society, in the City Hall, on "The Grip on Colonial Empire."

The Hon. W. Meigh Goodin, who occupied the chair, said this was not the first time they had had the pleasure of listening to a lecture from Mr. Jones. He delivered a very interesting lecture on a previous occasion on "Imperial Federation," and he was sure he had taken a great deal of interest in the subject of the colonies of Great Britain. He could remember himself some years ago a gentleman speaking about our colonies and asking what was the good of them, for as soon as they got powerful they would separate from England, and that only required us to keep up a very large navy to protect our commerce, and this gentleman seemed to think colonies were of very little use. There was a school which held opinions of that kind some years ago, but he should think that school was rapidly becoming as extinct as the dodo. If anyone asked what was the good of the colonies he thought he might be told that the first advantage was that they raised England from the position of a small island power to the proud position of a world power. Then the fact that we had to have a large fleet to protect our commerce showed that the commerce existed, and that it was our magnificent colonial commerce of which we were so proud which gave occasion for that protection and rendered it necessary. We could not do without that commerce. And thirdly, if anyone asked what good our colonies were to us he should say the best answer was to go to South Africa where we saw the splendid colonial contingent which had come to the aid of the mother country. (Applause.)

Mr. Jones said:—The activity which European powers have of recent years displayed in Africa, the increasing influence of Russia in Northern Asia, the acquisition by Germany of the port of Kioachau in the Shantung Province of China, and the results of the American Spanish war, by which our American kinsmen have acquired the Philippine Islands in the Pacific, Cuba and other islands in the West Indies, but more particularly the recent events in South Africa, have turned the minds of all thinking men to the question of Colonial power and have emboldened me to discuss this very interesting and absorbing problem.

## GROWTH OF EMPIRE.

The acquisition of Empire may proceed from various causes. It may be the deliberate intention of the sovereign power as represented either by the state or by an individual. Republican Greece in the early days of the world's history created Empire and Republican Rome by the Punic Wars made a deliberate attempt to acquire Empire by the subjugation of Carthage. Of individuals, Cyrus of Persia, Alexander the Great, Timur, who created a vast empire in Central Asia, Charles V. of Sweden, Napoleon Bonaparte, and Genghis Khan, King, are most illustrious examples. Again, Empire may be created by the expansion of trade, as exemplified by the English and Dutch East India Companies, and the recently constituted, Chartered Companies in Africa; and again it may be founded by the persecution of a people, who feel their political or religious liberty threatened, and who prefer to migrate to a hostile or inhospitable shore rather than

submit to the immediate dominion of an unsympathetic or tyrannical government. This caused the immigration of the Pilgrim Fathers into America in A.D. 1620, but however Empire may be founded the difficulty always has been and always will be to retain and develop the territories in possession of the dominant state.

## WEAKNESS OF ONE MAN EMPIRE.

We invariably find that Empire which has been built up by the military genius of one man soon falls into decay, for the simple reason that there is no one of the same commanding genius to succeed the conqueror and administer the territories that have come under his sway. Conquest is one thing; administration is another. Conquest may be comparatively easy; one pitched battle and a country is acquired; while good administration demands constant care and watchfulness and a succession of able men—extending through generations. The Empire of Alexander the Great fell to pieces shortly after his death, and Napoleon saw his own Empire crumble to pieces even in his own day. Mahomed raised Empire by the power of the sword, but it exists even to our own day, not so much by the wise administration that characterizes it as by the religious fervour which animates the followers of the prophet.

## CHANGE OF CONSTITUTION.

In the growth of Empire the constitution of the dominant state often undergoes a change. Republican Rome turned readily to the rule of the Caesars. Political representation was unknown in that day; moreover monarchy has a way of rewarding its adherents that a Republic has not. Kings of a subject territory will more readily obey a dominant monarch than they will a Republic, for much of the pomp of the sovereign lord is reflected upon them. Politicians in a Republican State often among themselves quarrel and strive for the supreme power, neglecting the interests of the subordinate territories; and even among those States that have the highest form of a nation it may occur at times that although Republican in form the Government is almost despotic in practice. During the American Civil War of 1862, Abraham Lincoln was elected to the supreme magistracy of the Federal States with almost unlimited powers. He called forth troops in such numbers for the prosecution of the war that Napoleon even in his greatest distress in the campaign of 1813 never dreamt of; and Gambetta, in the life struggle of the newly created French Republic of 1870, after the defeat at Sedan, was virtually dictator of that nation's existence and called all men to arms and made generals at his will.

ORIENTAL AND EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS. But let us turn to the consideration of European and Oriental forms of government over dependencies. In Oriental Empire distant and even near provinces are governed by deputies, who within their own provinces, are absolute. They possess the full powers of a sovereign; they levy taxes, raise troops, decide questions of life and death and administer the law. In fact they carry on the whole routine of government, their own initiative with this one exception, that all surplus taxes are remitted to the immediate lord. It is clear, therefore, that as one man cannot administer a whole province; he must deputize his authority to subordinate deputies, who within their own districts, have equal powers to the deputy himself. Such a system of government is extremely incomplete and responsible for much oppression. Again, it frequently happens that remote provinces held by such slender ties to the central government may revolt and may even become separate independent states. With European dependencies the case is different. Separate officers are appointed to discharge particular duties, and although subservient to the Governor of the province are still more subservient to the Central Authority.

## GREECE.

A study of by-gone Empires may prove interesting. In the early days of Greece her sons often left the parental home to found colonies for themselves. They were practically independent, the parent state giving them such assistance as they might require. After the great Persian expedition, however, Athens reduced her allies to a state of dependence and converted voluntary contributions into tribute. The Greek Colonies had (1) Separate Government on democratic principles; (2) Administration of their own internal affairs with occasional control of Athenian inspectors or governors; (3) The Supreme Court of jurisdiction in all important cases rested in the Athenian tribunals. Such a government, however, could only apply to those tribute states as were near. Those Colonies of Greece which were remote from the parent home enjoyed complete independence.

## THE EMPIRE OF ROME.

The Greek Empire was succeeded by that of Rome, and in the history of their Empire the Romans were about forming a fixed, just, and determined government. Their administration even in the early stages of their Empire his- tory was immeasurably superior to that of Greece, but reform was initiated by the result of war or dire necessity to retain Empire. The provinces governed the provinces at first despotically and even harshly, but when the power of Rome became more established we find much amelioration in the condition of distant provinces. In the pristine age of Roman Empire the government of provinces may be said to be two-fold: a condition which was effected by the Emperor Augustus—(1) The peaceful and near provinces were classified as Senatorial, the governor of which was appointed by the Senate for civil purposes, while at the same time a military officer for military purposes was appointed by the Emperor. (2) The warlike and more remote provinces were Imperial; they were governed by a military officer called *legatus Caesaris* appointed by the Emperor, which officer had the supreme authority. The oppression of the early Roman Governors in the various provinces gave rise to rules affecting their conduct. (1) Governors had fixed salaries and therefore extortion became rare; (2) Official expenses were cut down and defined; (3) The term of office was extended—the *legatus Caesaris* holding office during the Emperor's pleasure; (4) The *Edictum Perpetuum* defined the power of governors; (5) The Court of Redress was the Emperor and the Senate, which was largely recruited from the provinces.

LAW EFFECTING THE ROMAN PROVINCES. Rome governed in a tolerant spirit and took a lenient view of the customs and laws of the nations under her sway. It may be taken, therefore, that the following embodied the general bulk of law which governed a Roman province:—(1) The "Formula" or original treaty on the conquest of the state; (2) Acts of the Supreme Legislature binding the province specially; (3) Edicts of the provincial praetors or governors, founded on the law of former governors; (4) The native jurisprudence of the colony as it existed before the Roman conquest. Therefore the province retained all its peculiar institutions so long as they were not inconsistent with the supremacy of Rome.

## TAXATION OF A ROMAN PROVINCE.

With regard to taxation, the Roman provinces were not as a rule heavily oppressed. The questions collected the revenue, and after paying for the current expenses of government, the surplus was remitted to Rome. Occasionally a province paid a lump sum as tribute.

## LANGUAGE.

In no respect did Rome show the genius of its government better than in the ease with which it appears to have imposed its language upon the subjugated races. The language of the government and officials was Latin, of the leading merchants Latin, in the schools Latin, and the most prominent natives acquired Latin. The universal language of the countries nearest Italy became Latin; and the Latin structure of the French, Spanish and Portuguese languages of the present day is a living proof of the thoroughness with which the Romans colonized and Romanized their provinces. For a period of 600 years Rome dominated the world and kept many diverse races in subjection; she scattered happiness and content to millions of people and imposed almost a perpetual peace when once her rule was established. This was largely attributed to the military efficiency of the Romans, the means of quick communication to the extremities of the Empire and the inviolable leniency with which she treated the inhabitants of her various dependencies.

## THE DECAY OF ROME.

But as a nation and as a government she did not discover perpetual youth, only a green longevity. Wealth bred idleness, luxury led to idleness. Her leaders became too academical; the profession of arms was neglected and unpreparedness met with defeat and she was obliterated.

## VENICE.

During the middle ages Venice, an aristocratic and mercantile republic was the most progressive state in Europe. She founded colonies along the shores of the Adriatic and in the Empire of Greece. She colonized Candia in 1212, but she ever had a difficulty of keeping her colonies in subjection owing to the distance that they dwell from the parent state. In 1576 her colonies in Candia rebelled and tried to throw off her yoke, because they objected to taxation without representation in the Great Council of Venice. In this effort, however, they failed. The discovery of the New World and the Cape route to India opened up easier and better trade routes and sources and Venice as a mercantile state gradually perished.

## SPAIN.

The discovery of America opened up a new era in the world's history, and Spain, the pioneer of adventure rapidly acquired a world-wide empire. In the 16th century the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, the Duchy of Milan and all the Netherlands, the greater part of the New World were subject to the authority of the King of Spain. These distant dependencies were too remote from Spain for direct control, and therefore they were governed by viceroys with almost absolute powers. In the government of alien races Spain displayed no tactful discrimination. The revolt of the Netherlands was due to the following causes: (1) Forcing Roman Catholicism on a Protestant people; (2) The constant employment of Spaniards in offices of emolument; (3) The fear of the nobles that their influence would be extinguished by Spanish accession. All the European nations paid tribute to the dominant state and maintained such troops as she quartered in their territories.

## SPAIN IN AMERICA.

But it is to America that we turn with much attention, inasmuch as Spain held vast dominions there, even to the beginning of this century. The government of Spanish-America was strictly dependent upon the Spanish Monarchy. All officials were Spanish born. Her viceroys lived in great pomp, splendour and power. They possessed almost regal authority and were alone subject to the Royal Council of the Indies, founded in 1518, which supervised all the Colonies and with the viceroys enacted all laws. The authority of the Royal Council extended to all departments, legislative and executive, and with it lay the final selection of officers nominated by the viceroys. The Royal Council was the result of necessity—a supervision on distant and almost absolute governors—and doubtless was the precursor of our Colonial office.

## SPANISH POLICY.

Spain created colonies for her own aggrandisement. The welfare of the colonists themselves was a secondary consideration to the mother country. They were her plantations. Her policy was to sell dear and to buy cheap. She obtained a royalty on all the gold and silver produced in her colonies and raised monopolies to a fine art; monopolies of individuals, monopolies of ports, monopolies on point of time. She reserved the trade of her colonies to herself and thus choked progress. Other European countries in the treatment of their colonial trade followed in her footsteps. England and France, however, only in a lesser degree. Spain was the exponent of commerce in the 16th century and looking at her wealth and power others followed in her methods. By the decimation of native labour in her colonies Spain was unable to develop the vast resources of her colonial Empire. The numerous creoles throughout her dominions found their means of acquiring wealth curtailed. The power of the church was dominant. Revolutions and wars in Spain were succeeded by revolutions and wars in the colonies. Enfeebled Spain was no longer able to dictate her policy to her colonies. They fought and conquered, and Spanish America became a conglomeration of Spanish Republics and the power of Spain was gone. The inability to develop the vast territories that came into the possession of Spain was the main cause of her downfall. Develop or stagnate is the significant teaching in Colonial Empire. Retard development even in the slightest degree and the more enterprising colonists when they feel themselves in a position to do so, will throw off the yoke of the mother country and develop their possessions under their own laws.

(To be continued.)

## PLAGUE AT RANGOON.

Two cases of plague are reported from Rangoon, both on ships that have arrived at that port. The first was on board the *Kasara* which arrived at Rangoon on the 8th instant from Calcutta and the other was also on board a vessel arriving on the 12th instant from the same port.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead informs us that he has received the following telegram:— "At the approaching meeting of shareholders the Directors will recommend a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 10% per annum, free of Income Tax, that £25,000 be added to Reserve (which will then stand at £525,000), £10,000 written off Premises, and £13,250 carried forward as undivided profit."

## PLAGUE AT NEWCHANG.

The following telegram from H.B.M.'s Consul, Newchang, to the Colonial Secretary, dated 22nd March, 1900, has been circulated among the members of the Sanitary Board. "Not a single case of bubonic plague has appeared since the 9th December." Dr. W. Hartman writes: "It is strange that the four months should elapse before this information is given. I presume the port is now declared free of plague."

## OFFICERS OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

The following communication, dated 21st inst., from the Acting Colonial Secretary containing the appointments of a President and Vice-President of the Sanitary Board has been circulated among the members:—

I am directed to acquaint you for the information of the Sanitary Board that His Excellency the Governor has cancelled the appointment of the Hon. the Captain Superintendent of Tellico as Vice-President of the Board during the temporary absence from the Colony of the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G.

I am to add that His Excellency has been pleased to appoint the Hon. R. D. Ormsby to be Acting-President, and Dr. James Lawson to be Vice-President during the temporary absence from the Colony of Dr. Atkinson and the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., or until further orders.

(Sd.) F. H. MAY, Acting Colonial Secretary.

## FOOTBALL.

## SCOTLAND VS. THE WORLD.

Last Monday afternoon at the Happy Valley a team representing "Scotland" played a friendly game with a team representing the "World," as a wind up for the closing season. The ground was in much better condition than on Saturday last, and a fair number of spectators turned up to witness what proved to be a most enjoyable game.

The names and positions of the players have already been published. The Scotchmen won the toss and elected to play towards the West Goal. Hancock took the kick for the World and the forward made an early incursion into their opponents' territory. Lowe got the ball from the centre and tried a long shot for goal but the latter was very clever and Punnall had all his work cut out to manage him. A miss kick by Looker let Noble and his partner through. The outside left sent in a rattling shot from off the touch line but Kew was equal to the occasion and saved splendidly.

Frost secured the ball from the goal kick, but, being hard pressed by Jones, passed over to Danby who at once called on Moore to save his charge from a hard shot. Lowe sent in another good one from the right wing, but the custodian saved at the expense of a corner. No result was got from the corner and play settled down in a rattling shot from off the touch line, neither side having been able to score.

The "Thistles" went for all they were worth from the kick off, but Punnall and Griffiths kept the forwards in check, and fed their front tank with well directed kicks. Noble and Danby were playing a fine passing game on the left wing and kept Moore pretty busy in defending his charge. Noble's centres were very neatly executed. Hancock however was hard pressed by Stewart and could not turn them to good account. He, however, did the next best thing, by letting Frost have the ball and after a lot of good play in front of goal the latter sent the net with a beautiful shot 15 minutes from the commencement.

The Scotchmen tried hard to equalise after this, and Nolan came near doing so once or twice but his shots were too high. Stephens, in the centre, gave both wings plenty of chances. Duncan however could not get away, while the opposite wing were effectually checked by Griffiths and Looker. Fast play continued till the whistle brought the game to a close with the score:—

"World".....1 goal.  
Scotland.....Nil.

## COMMENTS ON THE GAME.

There were not so many spectators as such an interesting match warranted, but those who were present witnessed a very enjoyable game from start to finish.

Mr. Kew made a capable referee and his decisions were very fair.

Both teams were very evenly matched and the game was a very fast one.

Nolan played a fine game for the Scots, so also did Stewart and Noble.

Punnall and Frost were the most conspicuous men on the winning side.

Lowe played a good game at outside right and some of his shots were very near things.

## RATS.

The following return of the number of rats caught, of which the Sanitary Board have cognisance, was laid on the table at today's meeting. It will be noticed that the numbers show a very decided increase.

16th January to 31st inst.....	37
1st February to 14th February.....	112
15th " " 28th " ".....	1,025
1st March to 14th March.....	1,434
15th " " Date.....	1,927
	4,533.

## JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

## REVIVAL OF FEARS OF IMPENDING TROUBLE.

There is a significant revival of the anticipations of trouble between Russia and Japan which were current some months ago. A number of recent developments in Korea contribute to give these fears a very definite turn, and the general tone of the Japanese papers, and the trend of events in Korea and China seem to point to the near approach of an acute issue between the two countries. The basis of possible disagreement lies mainly of course in Korea. It is now an established principle among all shades of Japanese politicians that the independence of Korea of its possession by Japan is essential to the future of their country. They hope that the principle is recognised by Russia, but this is the crux of the matter. Within the past few days it has been definitely stated that Korea is about to negotiate a loan with Russia, that the Russian Governor of the Liaotung Peninsula has arrived in Seoul with a party of marines. These of course may be insignificant facts in themselves but they, at least, are straws to show how the wind is blowing. A great deal is also made of Russia's constant increase of her troops in the Far East.

Several Japanese newspapers have lately made important declarations on the position. The *Japan Times* quotes these views and, as giving a reliable index to the trend of the present situation we quote the *Times* extracts. The *Jimmin*. (Liberal journal) writing on the 14th regrets that the military activity of both Japan and Russia has produced a deep-seated conflict in the minds of other nations that a conflict between the two Powers is inevitable—an impression which predisposes the outside world to talk of a war even in connection with trifling causes like the Masampo incident. It is well understood by the Japanese—continues the *Jimmin*—that even in the event of their victory over the Russians they would not be in a position to deal a blow at the latter in Europe, and that should the contest be prolonged, the financial strain would be too much for them to bear. On the other hand, the Russians are reminded of the possibility of a severe check in the event of an armed clash with Japan. Apart from such fatal conflict, the mere existence of a misunderstanding between the two nations is calculated to do serious damage to their respective interests.

The *Jimmin* urges the importance of removing once for all the only cause of misunderstanding between the two countries, by arriving at a fundamental solution of the Korean problem. This question once disposed of, there will be nothing to hinder Japan and Russia from getting along hand in hand. But how to solve it? The only solution which, in the *Jimmin*'s opinion, will satisfy Japan will be the complete withdrawal of Russian political influence from the peninsula, leaving the latter under the sole care and guidance of this country in return for Japan's entire abstinence from interference with Russian activity in Northern China.

Writing yesterday (the 20th) the *Japan Times* quotes the views of the *Kokumin*. This journal from what the *Times* said in his recent despatch to Count Muraviev—how, through China's friendship, Russia had peacefully realised the object of her traditional policy—how causes of political misunderstanding with Japan and England had been removed, etc., etc.—from this remark the *Kokumin* is led to infer that, in the *Times*'s opinion, Russia has already got nearly all that she considers herself to be in need of politically in the Far East, and that she therefore wants little else in this part of the world. Whatever may be said of the alleged friendly manner of the Chinese concession to Russia or of Russia's method in obtaining her ice-free outlet, nobody is inclined to dispute about accomplished facts, and consequently Russia is allowed a free hand in Manchuria. And so as to Korea, the respective spheres of action of Japan and Russia have been fixed by a series of conventions, so that the *Kokumin* thinks that the *Times* was perfectly right when he said that causes of political misunderstanding have been removed in the Far East. In face of this declared opinion of the Russian Emperor, the journal considers it inexplicable that Russia has not only not suspended her military preparations in Japan's neighbourhood but seems bent upon doubling her energy in that quarter—"a fact to which this nation can never be blind." The *Kokumin* then goes on to allude in detail to the rapid increase of the Russian troops and fleet in Eastern Asia, the expenditure of money for military purposes at Vladivostok and Port Arthur, and the increase in the number of ships of the Volunteer Fleet. The *Kokumin* states on the authority of "a certain reliable European who has made minute observations at Peking about the coming and going of Russian troops," that the strength of those troops in the Far East will probably be increased to 120,000. It says:—"Now the question inevitably presents itself what necessity can there be for the Russian Government, presided over by a peace-loving Emperor, and professing a peaceful policy, to increase its armaments in this manner, and that, too, in quarters where it is alleged that there exists no cause for political misunderstanding? Disposed as we are to place as favourable an interpretation as possible on Russia's actions, we feel considerable perplexity in accounting for her conduct in this instance." Then, referring to an article in a certain Russian journal, urging the necessity of creating a naval port in the Korean straits, the *Kokumin* observes that Russia must be perfectly aware of the fact that Japan will never consent to the subjugation of Korea to the military or political supremacy of any other Power. "Should Russia carry any part of the Korean territory for military purposes, such action on her part will be clearly an infraction of the existing agreement with this country, and it can never be said that causes of misunderstanding have been removed."—*Kobe Herald*.

## SETTLEMENT OF AN OUTSTANDING DISPUTE.

An affray took place on the 11th July last in the kitchen of a Japanese restaurant in the Japanese settlement at Fusan, between some officers of the Russian gun-boat *Korret* and some Japanese policemen. The commissioners dispatched to Fusan by the Governments of the two countries to investigate the matter have now arrived at a compromise. The Russian authorities maintained that the action of the Japanese police was influenced by prejudice, and that in resorting to physical violence they went beyond the limits of their duties. They therefore asked that the police should be dismissed and that the restaurant where the disturbance occurred should be closed. After repeated conferences, however, the Russian authorities have agreed to a settlement of the matter by the Japanese Government recalling and fining the two policemen concerned and a caution from the Japanese authorities to the keeper of the restaurant not to allow the recurrence of such an episode.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

Captain R. W. Almond, of the steamship *Phra Chula Chom Kiao*, from Bangkok, reports:—From Koh-si-chang to Paracels light winds and calm, fine weather and smooth sea, from thence to port freshening N.E. winds and sea with hazy weather.

## NOTANDA.

## CALENDAR.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1899.

Barometer.....	30.141
Thermometer.....	57.3
Humidity.....	79.0
Rainfall.....	1.76

## TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.  
On date at 4 p.m.  
Barometer..... 30.14 30.04  
Temperature..... 65 65  
Humidity..... 74 73  
Rainfall..... — —

## TO-DAY.

Thursday, 29th March, 1900.  
Chinese—29th of 2nd moon of 26th year of Kwang-shi.  
Sun—Rises..... 5hr. 57min.  
Sets..... 5hr. 13min.  
Moon—In Equator 8hr. p.m.  
High water—Morning..... 5hr. 54min.  
Afternoon..... 5hr. 54min.  
Low water—Morning..... 5hr. 23min.  
Afternoon..... 5hr. 23min.

## ANNIVERSARIES.

1842—Hongkong Land Committee appointed.  
1849—Annexation of the Punjab by Great Britain.  
1850—Bishop G. Smith, first Bishop of Hongkong.  
1859—Sir John Bowring recommended the annexation of Kowloon Peninsula.  
1879—The British barque *Elizabeth Childs* attacked by pirates 40 miles from Hongkong.  
1883—Governor Sir George Bowen arrived in Hongkong.  
1885—Seizure and occupation of the Pescadores by the French fleet.

1897—Coinage of silver at the Imperial Japanese Mint discontinued.  
1898—Forts at Shandy captured by Egyptian gunboats.

## TO-MORROW.

Friday, 30th March, 1900.  
Chinese—30th of 2nd moon of 26th year of Kwang-shi.  
Sun—Rises..... 5hr. 56min.  
Sets..... 5hr. 13min.  
Moon—In Perigee 8hr. a.m.  
High water—Morning..... 5hr. 40min.  
Afternoon..... 5hr. 40min.  
Low water—Morning..... 5hr. 25min.  
Afternoon..... 5hr. 25min.

## ANNIVERSARIES.

1814—British troops entered Paris.  
1850—Peace with Russia.  
1874—Abolition of coolie trade at Macao.  
1883—Inauguration of New British Consulate Shanghai.  
1896—The Japanese flag hoisted over new settlement at Soochow.  
1899—The S.W.R. steamer *Stella* struck the Casquet rocks, 80 drowned.

## AGENDA.

## TO-DAY.

9 p.m.—Last night Mr. Henry Dallas' Company "A Runaway Girl" at the City Hall.

## TO-MORROW.

Noon—N. Y. K. steamer *Hiroshima Maru* for Bombay via Singapore & Colombo.  
4 p.m.—N. Y. K. steamer *Fulami Maru* leaves for Manila.  
Cargo ex *Himari* subject to rent.

## H.K.V.C. ORDERS.

5.30 p.m.—Squad Drill for all Units at Headquarters.  
5.30 p.m.—F. B. Squad Drill at Kowloon Docks.

## SATURDAY, 31st.

Noon—11th Ordinary Annual Meeting of shareholders of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.  
Noon—His Excellency the Governor will meet the subscribers to the South African Fund in the Council Chamber.  
Noon—P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Parranilla* leaves for London &c.  
12.30 p.m.—18th Ordinary Annual Meeting of shareholders of the Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.  
1 p.m.—The Victoria Recreation Club's Sixth Athletic Sports.  
C. and O. S. Co's steamer *Lady Joyce* leaves for San Diego and San Francisco.  
(About) N. Y. S. Co's *Olympia* leaves for Victoria B. C. and Tacoma.  
C. & M. S. Co's steamer *Memuir* leaves for Manila.

## SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

## MAILS DUE.

Indiana (*Lightning*) 31st inst.  
American (*America Maru*) 2nd prox.  
Australia (*Eastern*) 3rd prox.  
German (*König Albert*) 3rd prox.  
German (*Prinz Heinrich*) 5th prox.  
Tianco (*Sikh*) 5th prox.  
American (*Sikh of Peking*) 12th prox.  
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 16th prox.  
American (*Gaelic*) 20th prox.

The steamer *Argyll*, from Europe left Singapore yesterday and is due here on or about the 4th prox.

The N. P. S. Co's steamer *Sikh*, has arrived at Kobe and sailed for Hongkong on the 29th inst.

The P. M. S. S. Co's steamer *City of Peking*, with mails &c., San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Sangli, on the 15th inst.

## HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

<i>Isle de Cuba</i> .....	at Kowloon Dock.
H.M.S. <i>Alacrity</i> .....	" "
H.M.S. <i>Waterwitch</i> .....	" "
H.M.S. <i>Avonora</i> .....	



## Notice of Firms.

P. & O. S. N. CO.  
NOTICE.

DURING my ABSENCE from the Colony Mr. A. M. MARSHALL will be in charge of the Company's Affairs at this Agency.  
H. A. RITCHIE,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 26th March, 1900. [395b]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

DURING the TEMPORARY ABSENCE of Mr. H. M. BIRCH from Hongkong, Mr. H. M. BIRCH has been appointed ACTING CHIEF MANAGER.

N. A. STEBS,  
Chairman,  
Board of Directors.  
Hongkong, 26th March, 1900. [402b]

## Intimations.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held at the Registered Office of the Company, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on Tuesday, the Twenty-Seventh day of March, 1900, the following RESOLUTIONS were passed:

1. That in pursuance of the Provisions of the Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 7th and confirmed on the 27th March instant, and since duly registered, the Sum of \$1,250,000 be withdrawn from the Reserve Fund and be carried as of the 2nd July next, to the Credit of Capital Account, each Share being credited with a Sum of \$25 as paid up thereon in addition to the Sum of \$50 now standing to the credit of each Share.

2. That the Balance of \$25 per Share of the Unpaid Capital of the Company be called in and paid up, and is hereby made of \$25 per Share upon all Shares of the Company, and that the Shareholders be requested to pay the same to the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at their Premises, Queen's Road Central, on or before the 2nd day of July, A.D. 1900.

Shareholders are hereby requested to pay according.

And Notice is also given that, in accordance with Article 34 of the Company's Articles of Association, interest will be charged as from the said day of July, 1900, at the Rate of 5 per cent, per Annum, upon all Calls remaining unpaid after the 2nd day of July, 1900, up to the actual date of payment of the same.

By Order of the Board,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 27th March, 1900. [403b]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of this Company have this Day been TRANSFERRED from No. 7, PRAYA CENTRAL to PRINCE'S BUILDING (1st Floor), CHATER ROAD.  
H. A. RITCHIE,  
Acting Manager.  
Hongkong, 26th March, 1900. [392b]

## EYE-SIGHT.

Mr. N. LAZARUS,  
Oculist-Optician, of London and Calcutta, may be consulted for SPECTACLES at  
BREWSTER & CO.,  
(Under the Hongkong Hotel).  
Business Hours 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A great proportion of catarrhs and diseases affecting those advancing in life occur to those having some deficiency in the construction of the eyes, the many years of "Eye Strain" ending in serious forms of diseases. Glasses specially adapted in youth to those requiring them save and preserve the sight.

Constantly recurring headaches, spells of dimness when reading, weak eyes, the letters running together; any of these symptoms indicate a deficiency in the form of the eye requiring glasses only to correct and cure.  
Mr. LAZARUS supplies his SPECTACLES only after testing the sight.  
ADVICE FREE. [314b]

## DART LOONG.

LADIES' DRAPERS, OUTFITTERS AND TAILORS.  
51 & 53, WELLINGTON STREET.

LATEST STYLES in Ladies' Dress Materials direct from Manufacturers.  
The Ladies' Tailoring Department is on the Premises and under the Superintendence of YUEN LEE.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1900. [335b]

## WANTED.

A COPY of the Local "HANSARD," 1891-2.

Address:—  
J. J. F.  
Office of this Paper.  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1900.

MITSUBISHI KAISHA.

No. 6, Ice House Street, Praya Central.

Head Office:—TOKIO.

Branch Offices:—

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY,

SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN,

NEWCHANG and all Ports in JAPAN.

Agents:—

Milki Coal Mines.

Kanada Coal Mines.

Hokoku Coal Mines.

Yoshinotani Coal Mines.

Ohnouchi Coal Mines.

No. 1, Ohtsui Coal Mines.

Yokohama Coal Mines.

Yoshida Coal Mines.

Yamano Coal Mines.

Manoua Coal Mines.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Ltd.

Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Limited.

Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Mills.

Shanghai Cotton Spinning Mills.

Tokio Cotton Spinning Mills.

Milke Cotton Spinning Mills.

Imperial Government Paper Mills.

Onoda Cement Company.

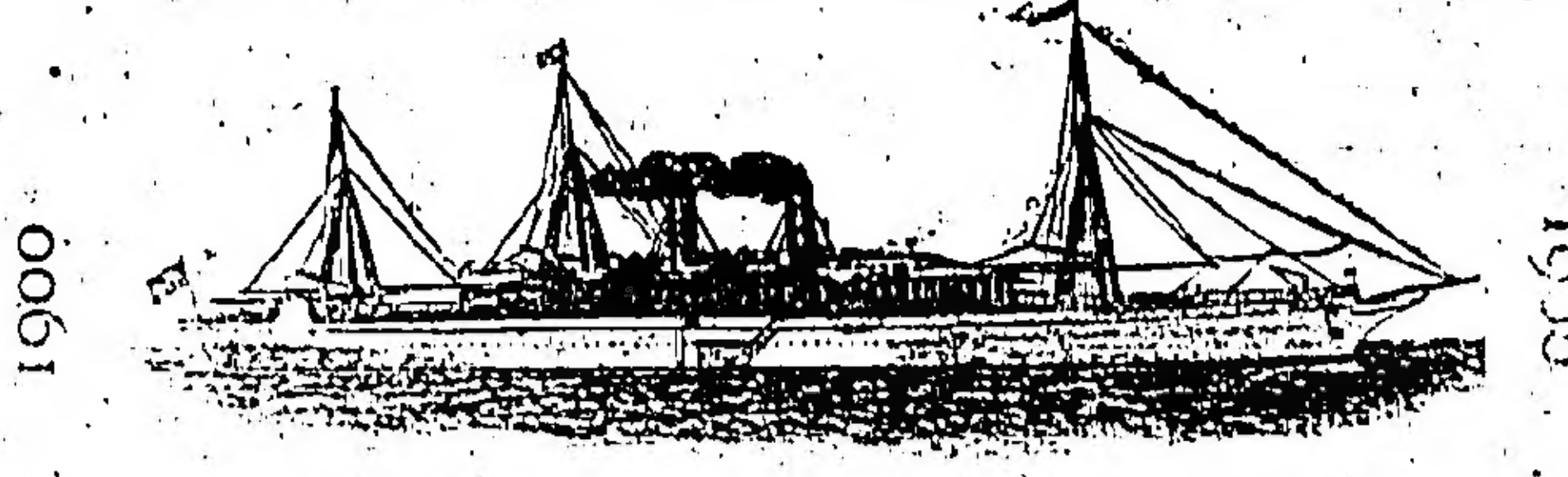
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha,

M. FUJISE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1899. [33]

## Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.  
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA-JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA  
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)  
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 4th April.  
EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 25th April.  
EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 15th May.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to  
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,  
Petticoat Street. [3]

Hongkong, 14th March, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Olympia...[2,837] J. J. Truebridge...Mar. 31

Stik...[2,747] J. J. Rowley...April 14

Glen...[3,759] W. Frakes...April 24

Queen Adelaide...[2,832] E. McNair...May 5

Also

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, IN CONNECTION WITH

OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Monmouthshire...[2,874] W. A. Evans...May 14

Brannan...[3,601] W. Watt...June 9

Monmouthshire...[2,874] W. A. Evans...Aug. 4

Brannan...[3,601] W. Watt...Aug. 25

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by the Line, HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Tables. DOCTOR AND STEWARDWARD carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the Rocky and Cascade Mountains.

The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first-class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA £28.

Rates of Passage to other Points on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Portland, Or. (whichever may be the destination of the Steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 28th March, 1900. [4]

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHESON TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Taking Cargo and Passengers to JAPAN PORTS, and HONOLULU, THE UNITED STATES, &c.

Ensign...[3,177] on April 12

Carlisle City...[3,092] about April 30

Stratford...[5,023] about May 10

Belgian King...[3,379] about June 5

Thyra...[3,406] about July 8

THE Steamship

"ENERGIA,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO and SAN FRANCISCO, VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU, ON THURSDAY, the 12th April.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel packages will be received at the OFFICE until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 28th March, 1900. [28]

Hongkong, 17th March, 1900. [28]

Hongkong, 17th March, 1900. [28]

Hongkong, 17th March, 1900. [28]

Hongkong, 17th March, 1900. [28]

Hongkong, 17th March, 1900. [28]

Hongkong, 17th March, 1900. [28]

Hongkong, 17th March, 1900. [28]

Hongkong, 17th March, 1900. [28]

Hongkong, 17th March, 1900. [28]

## Mails.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
HIROSHIMA MARU.....	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TO-MORROW, 30th Mar., at Noon.
FUTAMI MARU.....	MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	TO-MORROW, 30th Mar., at 4 P.M.
KAWACHI MARU.....	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.	FRIDAY, 13th April, at Daylight.
*KINSHU MARU.....	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	THURSDAY, 19th April, at 4 P.M.

\* Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1900. [6]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

(Freight Service.)

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LONDON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

(Freight Service.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SAXONIA.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	About 3rd April. Freight.
Kreth.....	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG) HAVRE and HAMBURG.	About 10th April. Freight and Passage.
Zacharia.....	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG) HAVRE and HAMBURG.	About 20th April. Freight and Passage.
*SIBIRIA.....	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG) HAVRE and HAMBURG.	About 30th April. Freight.
Braun.....	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG) HAVRE and HAMBURG.	About 30th April. Freight.
SEBASTIAN.....	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG) HAVRE and HAMBURG.	About 30th April. Freight.

\* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For further Particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,  
Agents.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Saturday, 14th April, at Noon.

HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Tuesday, 8th May, at Noon.

NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Thursday, 31st May, at Noon.

THE Steamship

"AMERICA MARU,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, ON SATURDAY, the 14th April, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to the United States, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, 20th March, 1900. [7]

Hongkong, 20th March, 1900. [7]

Hongkong, 20th March, 1900. [7]

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Hongkong, 20th March, 1900. [7]

Hongkong, 20th March, 1900. [7]

## Consignees.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEIMAR,"

of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

THE above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered, after the 30th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, and MONDAY, the 2nd April, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 5th April, or they will not be recognized.



## LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the eighteenth annual general meeting, to be held at the offices of the General Agents, at 12.30 p.m. on Saturday, 31st March, 1900.

The General Agents beg to submit their Report on the business of the Company during the year 1899, with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December last.

In consequence of the War in the Philippines the Refinery could only be worked for four weeks during the year, and, inclusive of \$9,819.96 brought forward from the year 1898, the net loss amounts to \$25,679.41, which is carried forward to the current year.

The General Agents and Consulting Committee have waived their commission and fees as they also did last year.

## CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

The Consulting Committee consist of Messrs. D. Gillies and J. H. Lewis, who offer themselves for re-election.

## AUDITOR.

The Accounts have been audited by Mr. Thomas Arnold, who offers himself for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1900.

## THE VICEROY ON THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

## EXTRACTS FROM AN INTERESTING SPEECH.

At a meeting held recently in the Calcutta Town Hall, to form a Famine Relief Fund, the Viceroy was voted to the chair and delivered a speech to which the deepest attention was given. His Excellency said:—

It is a sad and painful task to stand up and to speak of the sufferings of millions of our fellow creatures, who, while we are living in comfort and affluence, are enduring severe hardships and privations, and are practically only being saved from the clutches of death by the direct action of the State. We are confronted in India by a

FAMINE OF UNPARALLELED MAGNITUDE. Of each famine as it comes these words are apt to be used, and I am conscious of the dangers of exaggeration. At the same time, from the figures and facts submitted to me, from the totals of those already on relief, and from the estimates of the probable duration and extent of the suffering that are being sent up, I entertain little doubt that in the territories seriously affected, the description is literally true. I might emphasize the tragedy and the pathos of the situation by adding that in some parts of India

## PLAGUE CO-EXISTENCE WITH THE FAMINE.

On the present occasion, however, I prefer to say nothing further about the plague. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." The picture is already sombre enough without any darkening of the colours. To-day the total number of persons in receipt of relief exceeds 3½ millions. No such number of persons has ever before been simultaneously relieved by any government in the world. But I am constrained to admit that, in spite of every legitimate precaution that may be taken, these totals are not likely to prove the maximum, but that in the spring and summer months that lie before us they will be

## SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED.

Bombay reports to us a distress that is attacking classes and strata of society hitherto exempt. The Punjab says that the loss of crops in that province has been the greatest on record, and that, whereas in 1897 the numbers of relief steadily declined from the month of February onwards, in the present year they will as surely mount up. In the Central Provinces 1½ million of persons are already on relief, and the Chief Commissioner contemplates that before June this total may have swollen to 2 millions. The Central Provinces were the dark spot of the famine of 1896-97, but the intensity and extent of the drought are greater now, and

## MUST LEAVE A BLIGHT

upon that unhappy province for many a long year to come. In Central India, even fertile Malwa, which has always been an asylum for famine-stricken wanderers from other parts, has itself been stripped bare, and hundreds of thousands of poor fugitives who crowded over the border in the early days of scarcity have drifted back again, to pick up a meagre subsistence wherever they can. Famine conditions of the worst type prevail in Western Rajputana, where Jodhpur has lost as much as 90 per cent. of its stock of cattle. Other States a little less, and they are spreading towards the eastern parts of that region. All these circumstances will show you that there is no exaggeration in describing the present as

AN UNPRECEDENTED EMERGENCY, and that it is with as forcible and overpowering a ground of appeal as any pleader for charity ever possessed that I appear before you this afternoon. I think I may say with truth, that except in some Native State, which either did not possess the requisite organization, or which began rather late in the day, the

MORTALITY FROM FAMINE has so far been almost completely, if not absolutely, repressed. Such deaths as have occurred here and there have been of a character normal in any period of distress. Owing to the lowered physique at such times some of the invalids and weaklings of the village inevitably die. But there has been a conspicuous absence on the present occasion of the poor emaciated wretches, the living skeletons whose pitiful likenesses nearly broke our hearts when they appeared in the illustrated papers three years ago. When I remember that the great Duke of Wellington, who had to fight a big famine in the Deccan while in command there at the beginning of the present century, wrote in one of his despatches that at Ahmednagar alone 50 persons died of starvation each day, and when I contemplate the enormous numbers with which we are now dealing, I do feel some glow of honourable pride (applause). To any who may think that the recent rains which have fallen in some parts of India and the fringe of which has even reached us in Calcutta, may possibly alleviate the position, I must regretfully point out that while they have been of some assistance in parts of the Punjab even there they have produced no check upon the upward rise of the relief figures, while elsewhere in the afflicted parts of Bombay, Rajputana, Central India and Central Provinces there has been no rain at all. There the ground

## IS LIKE AN OVEN.

which, as spring grows into summer, will become hotter and still more burning. H. E. then dwell on help from England and on Indian generosity. He continued:—As to the conditions under which we appeal to your charity and the objects to which it will be applied, I am not inclined to draw any pedantic distinction between spheres of government duty and of private benevolence. Wide as is the scope of government inasmuch as it includes the whole duty of saving human

life, it is not so simple as to leave no margin for outside assistance. We are not asking you to relieve the government of its due burden or that ought properly to fall upon our shoulders. Whatever you give us will make no difference in the extent and character of our outlay. That is fixed for us by the high conception we entertain of our public duty, but for all that, there is ample field for private generosity, both in supplement to that which the State can do, and must do, and often in pursuit of that which the State cannot do at all. It is our task to keep the people alive and to see them safely through the period of their sufferings, but no expert knowledge is required to recognize that there are a hundred ways in which the condition of their suffering may be alleviated while they still last, and a fresh start in the world be given to the sufferers when the worst is over (applause).

## THE LEGITIMATE OBJECTS OF PRIVATE CHARITY.

have indeed been carefully analysed and scientifically laid down both by the Government during the last famine and by the Famine Commission afterwards. We ask your money to provide warm raiment, clothes and blankets, for the poor workers who spend their nights out of doors either in the open air or under flimsy mats of straw. In the Punjab, as you know, it is still very cold at night. Later on when the rains come, some covering will be required to ward off the chills that bring fever and dysentery in their train. Think again of the good that may be done by the distribution of small comforts, of milk, arrowroot, cornflower and other medicinal substances, to the aged and infirm, to the invalids, and above all, to the children. My one happy experience in connection with the whole famine is my recollection of having saved the lives of two poor little children in Kathiawar who were very nearly gone, but for whom I ordered milk to be supplied until they were quite recovered; as I have since heard, with satisfaction, that a third object to which the funds subscribed by charity are devoted is the relief of orphans, although I hope that our timely measures and vast outlay may prevent there being many of this class upon the present occasion. Then there is a class who appeal peculiarly for private assistance, since they deliberately, though for the most honourable of motives, elect to stand outside of State relief. I allude to

## THE PURDA NASHIN WOMEN.

whom our system does not touch, and to the destitute but respectable persons and classes who are too proud to apply for government help, who find it derogatory to labour, and who would sooner die than beg. In Native States these are likely to be provided for. But there is many a silent sufferer of these classes in British India for whom I would plead. Finally, there remains the great object upon which the bulk of the money that was subscribed in 1897 was spent, viz, the provision of cattle, of grain, of fodder, and of implements, to enable the sufferers to make a start again in life when the time of adversity is past. The government does what it can in such cases by taking advantage, by remissions of rent and otherwise, but it is beyond our power to cover the whole field that is open; and there is not a donor, however humble, in India or in England, of even a rupee or a shilling to our cause, who may not be honestly confident that that petty sum will

## BRING A RAY OF LIGHT.

a dawning of hope into the heart of some unhappy peasant who for months will not have known what light or hope were (applause).

## WAS THERE EVER A CASE IN WHICH

## THE RICH MAN OUT OF HIS ABUNDANCE

## SHOULD MORE FREELY GIVE

to the poor man in his misery? (applause) If any rich man in this city is in any doubt as to whether he should subscribe I would gladly give him a railway ticket to the famine district and take what he chose to give me on his return. He might go with a hard heart, but he would come back with a broken one. Nor need any poor man despair from offering his mite. A mite to him may be almost a fortune to the starving. To each of us, therefore, the call should come; to every one, European or Native, official, merchant, or professional man, it may equally appeal. In yielding to it we shall be obeying a summons that lies at the root of all religion, and is the consecration of our common humanity." (Loud and continued applause).

## UNCLAIMED LETTERS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Letters for the following persons lie unclaimed at the Post Office:—

Armstrong, A. Lessner, Mrs. S. D.  
Anles, Dr. V. Lillie, J. J.  
Armar, J. Marescaux, Capt.  
Albert, Hope S. S. Co. Malay, L. M.  
Ambell, Martin, A. H.  
Andrade, Malou, O.  
Angelina, S. Morrison, G. E.  
Abad, V. F. McDonald, J.  
Alto, A. M. Malou, O.  
All, A. Morrison, G. E.  
Arandos, A. Marten, N. R.  
Allen, G. Marshall, F. R.  
Abdoolhoosen, Matsuvara, R.  
American Tobacco Co. McDonald, Mrs.  
Buckley, Mathew, C. P.  
Barker, A. M. Margottin, G.  
Bass, J. F. Moore, J.  
Braman, R. Meigs, E. W.  
Belys, M. Marten, E. M.  
Bourdoul, Martin, R. R.  
Baudouin, E. Munro, Miss A.  
Breith, G. Marcovitch, L.  
Brooks, W. Miller, R. E.  
Blumenfeld, L. Maung, Sein.  
Bogoski, Bobu, Thubbas.  
Bobb, Thubbas.  
Bailey, Mons.  
Baker, Col. N. H. Milko, J. E.  
Baldasini, Mitchell, M. E.  
Bholas, McFarland.  
Baton, S. Morland, C. H.  
Blake, E. Menier, Miss R.  
Brown, Brothers N. P. MacKintley, G.  
Barnett, A. Montfort, L.  
Blake, D. H. Neil, M. G.  
Billarosa, Nagugava, I.  
Breed, Dr. L. M. Nagan, E. J.  
Bee, H. Norris, Miss A.  
Buggard, G. Osado, Miss.  
Buery, J. Osadasumo, M.  
Bamster, R. Ouz, M.  
Baretts, Ogden, A. C.  
Baker, Miss Oso, S. D. A.  
Bramlow, E. O. Owen, Rev. W. C.  
Chambers, E. H. Oken, Miss M.  
Charillon, G. Peoples, Rev. S. C.  
Colenso, R. L. Prym, F. J.  
Calder, W. Pulmer, W. R.  
Carman, D. M. Papadimos.  
Clayton, G. F. Paderini, D. R.  
Camda, G. Patterson & Co.  
Chung-le, W. P. Pfeiffer, B.  
Cater, Probass, E. L.  
Galden, W. Deillon.  
Cumming, J. B. Palmer, F.  
Craig, Miss E. G. Palrose, F.  
Charles, Mrs. J. Placé, J. L.  
Casly, M. J. Parker, A. L.  
Campbell, W. E. Park, Miss M.

Ching Bit Sang  
Cargill, W. W.  
Cummings, Miss  
Cannell, Mrs. C.  
Chinoy, D. N.  
Clark, A. F.  
Connel, J. J.  
Cuswick, D. J.  
Caster, Bash.  
David, M. W.  
Dirke, R.  
Davies, Capt. F.  
Devaney, M.  
Dobberke, H. H.  
Drysdale, Miss  
Dassabai, R.  
Dassabai, R.  
Donoghue, Miss O.  
Durel, B.  
Donora, Miss S. F.  
Daoguo, N. J.  
Duff, Mrs. A.  
Donenber, Miss R.  
Duran, A.  
Dowling, Mrs. D.  
Dall, P. J.  
Davis, J.  
Derrick, M. L.  
Duthenwich, P.  
Dunaw, W.  
Ensign, J.  
Ellerson, D. K.  
Eshag Khan  
E. M. S. S. Co.  
Emerson, G. B.  
Echab, R. S.  
Fruhstorfer, H.  
Fucuda, S.  
Fueswyto, G. A. G.  
Fong Hall.  
Fisher, Miss C.  
Foster, M. R.  
Figmaida, H.  
Forester, Miss A.  
Findlay, Rev. W. H.  
Ferguson, F. J.  
Gibbons, Mr. and  
Gibson, Mrs. S.  
Ginni, Mrs. S.  
Ginn, Robert.  
Grünberg, T.  
Gronet, E.  
Grider, R. H.  
Galey, George, Miss A.  
George, H. A. P.  
Giddy, Guissman, Rev. G.  
Goldberg, S.  
Goulden, Rev. C.  
Hamilton, Miss E.  
Hamilton, Capt. E. C.  
Hunter, Miss L. M.  
Hyp, R. R.  
Hassan, C. H.  
Hargreaves, E. D.  
Hay, I. E.  
Hesketh, S. B.  
Hendee, L.  
Humphrey, R. A.  
Humphry, J. L.  
Howard, Miss M.  
Haghton, Miss B.  
Halsey, Humphry, W. A.  
Hachstads, Hall, J. R.  
Hauler, Hyndmann, P.  
Holton, Mrs. H.  
Isa Ah Yans  
Jones, F.  
Juan, A. P.  
Kunimber, D. F.  
Knights, W.  
King, W.  
Kette, Lieut. J. A.  
Knox, J. W.  
Knapp, E. R.  
Karnajia, B. P.  
Liddon, R. K.  
Lundershausen, A.  
Lauze, Dr. G.  
Lamaire, Paul.  
Lauze, A.  
Langlade, Madam  
Leslie, M. H.  
Lame, Monsieur  
Leggatt, R. K.  
Loothin, Lewis, C. M.  
Linswore, E.  
Lopes, F. M.  
Laige, W.  
Legner, H. T.  
Leslie, Mr. H.  
Laird, P.  
Lodge, E. N.

List of Registered Covers for Merchant Ships.  
S.S. *Zelus* ..... C. Larson.  
S.S. *Zelus* ..... T. Williams. (2)  
S.S. *Zelus* ..... Capt. Kirkwood. (2)  
S.S. *Chikang* ..... Capt. J. Vaughan.  
S.S. *Chikang* ..... H. Williams.  
S.S. *Chikang* ..... Hamilton Northcote.  
S.S. *Chikang* ..... A. Hour.  
S.S. *Chikang* ..... J. Fleming (Baker). (2)  
S.S. *Devanag* ..... A. Nelson.  
S.S. *Empress of India* Rev. W. K. McKibben.  
S.S. *Hasting* ..... R. Macfarlane (passenger).  
S.S. *Hector* ..... Fred. Beale.  
S.S. *Hailong* ..... L. Munin.  
S.S. *Nippon Maru* ..... James Cameron.  
S.S. *Ocean* ..... W. L. Pattenden.  
S.S. *Patrol* ..... D. Pritchard.  
S.S. *Praetoria* ..... Ch. J. Englebert.  
S.S. *Pyrhus* ..... H. J. Miller.  
S.S. *Sagan* ..... J. Scott.  
S.S. *Sarphol* ..... J. Hanis.  
Man of War *Saga* .....  
S.S. *Tatichow* ..... D. A. Allan.

Guibert, Ed.  
Hannan Singh  
Harper, C.  
Harboe, H.  
Hay, W.  
Hajee Mohamed Joen-  
senshen Hajee  
Isah, Sarah Abraham  
Isah, Singh  
Jackson, T. P.  
Japanese Address  
Johnston, W. J.  
Jap. address, c/o 20,  
Graham St. (2)  
Jones, R. F.  
Kiss, G. G.  
Kalla Singh  
Louis, C. A.  
Lester, H.  
Levi, J. Y.  
Manning, Robt.  
Machade, A. E.  
Miller, Mr. S.  
Meyer, H. S.  
Mastowski, W. von.  
Mohamed Amin  
Mannin Asaf Khan  
Miyamoto, Y.  
Mokha Singh.

List of Registered Covers for Merchant Ships.  
S.S. *Zelus* ..... C. Larson.  
S.S. *Zelus* ..... T. Williams. (2)  
S.S. *Zelus* ..... Capt. Kirkwood. (2)  
S.S. *Chikang* ..... Capt. J. Vaughan.  
S.S. *Chikang* ..... H. Williams.  
S.S. *Chikang* ..... Hamilton Northcote.  
S.S. *Chikang* ..... A. Hour.  
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S.S. *Devanag* ..... A. Nelson.  
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S.S. *Hasting* ..... R. Macfarlane (passenger).  
S.S. *Hector* ..... Fred. Beale.  
S.S. *Hailong* ..... L. Munin.  
S.S. *Nippon Maru* ..... James Cameron.  
S.S. *Ocean* ..... W. L. Pattenden.  
S.S. *Patrol* ..... D. Pritchard.  
S.S. *Praetoria* ..... Ch. J. Englebert.  
S.S. *Pyrhus* ..... H. J. Miller.  
S.S. *Sagan* ..... J. Scott.  
S.S. *Sarphol* ..... J. Hanis.  
Man of War *Saga* .....  
S.S. *Tatichow* ..... D. A. Allan.

## F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
NAVAL CONTRACTORS  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION  
AGENTS.  
PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG,  
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE  
COMPOSITION RED HAND  
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,  
DANIEL'S PATENT MOTOR  
LAUNCHES,  
&c., &c., &c.  
Sole Agents for  
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM  
and  
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH  
WHISKY, &c.  
EVERY KIND OF  
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK  
AT  
REASONABLE PRICES.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1896.

## NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

JEYES  
FLUID  
THE BEST  
DISINFECTANT  
AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY  
ITS USE.  
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
Bank Buildings.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1897.

LEVY HERMANOS.  
DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWEL-  
LERS AND WATCHMAKERS.  
Sole Agents in the East for the amalgamated  
CLIMAX, HUMBER and GLADIATOR CO., Ltd.,  
DUNLOP TYRES BICYCLES—PRICE, \$160.  
A special reliable Watch made for this Climate.  
Quality A.....\$12  
40, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
Watson's Building.

SIEN TING,  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
No. 10, PAGULAR STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation free.  
Hongkong, 27th September, 1894.

MEE CHEUNG,  
PHOTOGRAPHER,  
TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN  
ICE-HOUSE ROAD.  
I am now in a position, in his New and Com-  
modious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore,  
ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED  
in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.  
GROUPS AND VIEWS  
a speciality.  
Hongkong, 22nd September 1894.

## UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S  
FOOD  
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.  
When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.  
MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"  
Captain Davis, will be despatched for the  
above Port, TO-MORROW, the 30th instant,  
at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 29th March, 1900. [406b]

## FOR YOKOHAMA (DIRECT.)

THE Steamship

"SAINT REGULUS,"  
will be despatched for the above Port TO-  
MORROW, the 30th instant, at Noon.

For Freight, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 29th March, 1900. [400b]

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"FUTAMI MARU,"  
(3,800 Tons Gross, Captain J. Thom.) will be  
despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW,  
the 30th instant, at 4 P.M.

This new Mail Steamer is specially con-  
structed for service in the Tropics and is  
provided with Superior Accommodation and  
with all modern fittings and improvements for  
the safety and comfort of Passengers, Electric  
Light and Refrigerator, Doctor and Stewardess  
carried.

Return Tickets issued by this Company are  
available for return by steamers of the other  
Lines.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
A. S. MIHARA,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 20th March, 1900. [363b]

## CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR NINGPO.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINKIANG,"  
Captain Vaughan, will be despatched as  
above on SATURDAY, the 31st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1900. [377b]

## THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"MAIDZURU MARU,"  
Captain T. Ogata, will be despatched for the  
above ports, on SUNDAY, the 1st April,  
at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th March, 1900. [45]

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLAUCUS,"  
Captain Barwise, will be despatched on  
TUESDAY, the 3rd April.

For Freight, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1900. [330b]

## CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR TIENTSIN.

THE Company's Steamship

"NANCHANG,"  
Captain Finlayson, will be despatched as above  
on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1900. [378b]

## AUSTRIAN LLOYDS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, KARACHI, SUEZ, PORT SAID, FUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN  
GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT AND  
ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"URANO,"  
Captain P. Berberovich, will be despatched as  
above on FRIDAY, the 6th April, P.M.

Silk and Valuables are transhipped on  
arrival at Bombay into an accelerated liner.

For Information as to Passage and Freight,  
apply to  
SANDER, WIELER & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th March, 1900. [396b]

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR LIVERPOOL (DIRECT).

Taking Cargo at London Rates.

THE Company's Steamship

"HECTOR,"  
Captain Barr, will be despatched on  
SUNDAY, the 15th April.

For Freight, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th March, 1900. [371b]

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEEN-  
SLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo  
to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,  
TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN,"  
Captain Winthrop, will be despatched as above  
on THURSDAY, the 3rd May, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted  
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-  
ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Pro-  
visions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with  
the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon  
are carried.

Return Tickets issued by this Com-  
pany to and from AUSTRALIA, are available for  
return by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGA-  
TION COMPANY and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 15th March, 1900. [347b]

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

## CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"SHANSHI,"  
Captain Carahan, will be despatched as above  
on MONDAY, the 2nd April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 28th March, 1900. [408b]

## SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.'S "NEW YORK" LINE.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"LOVSTAKKEN,"  
Captain ... will be despatched for the above  
Port on or about the 5th April.

For Freight, apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 20th March, 1900. [339b]

## CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUNGKIANG,"  
Captain Moore, will be despatched as above  
on THURSDAY, the 5th April.

The attention of Passengers is directed to  
the Superior Accommodation offered by this  
Steamer. The Vessel is fitted throughout with  
Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 27th March, 1900. [404b]

## FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"PATHAN,"  
will be despatched for the above Port



